

REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

1137-1

HEARING
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
PROPOSALS TO AMEND OR OTHERWISE MODIFY EXISTING
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS,
INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS

PART 10

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unacceptable. I believe a weighted representation could be worked out which would be equitable for all nations, large and small.

4. The membership in a strengthened United Nations should be open to all nations. I am opposed to the admission of Red China to the United Nations as now constituted, but in a strengthened United Nations it is mandatory that all nations be under its jurisdiction. In our society, we do not exclude robbers and murderers from our laws—we very forcibly contain them and hold them to account and punishment under the jurisdiction of our laws and society.

We do not know if the Iron Curtain countries would join in such a plan to strengthen the United Nations. I believe, however, that if the United States advanced such a plan and indicated its willingness to sit with the nations of the world to discuss it, we would have a powerful psychological weapon in the cold war.

These ideas are not new and untried—they are the ideas which founded this country. Our Constitution guarantees us peace within a federation of sovereign states with many divergent races, religions and interests.

What has worked so admirably for our country should, I believe, be extended now to the international level for a permanent, just peace.

I thank you, gentlemen, for extending me the privilege of expressing my views to you.

Senator KNOWLAND. Just one question, Mr. Ammen.

It is true that we have various people, including law violators, in our society, so to speak. Nevertheless you will agree, will you not, that you normally do not invite the town arsonist to be the head of the fire department?

Mr. AMMEN. I am sorry, sir. I didn't get the last of that.

Senator KNOWLAND. As an example, on the basis of rotation, the Soviet Union during the Korean war turned up as the head of the Security Council. While we do have various elements, including criminal elements, in our own society, nevertheless we do not, as a government, invite the town arsonist to head the fire department, do you agree?

Mr. AMMEN. However, if there are laws and there are methods of enforcing the international peace, then it is impossible for them to break the peace, because your international police force can cope with it.

Senator KNOWLAND. But the law violator normally is not asked to head the police department or the fire department.

Mr. AMMEN. No.

Senator KNOWLAND. Thank you.

Next witness.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Willis Carto.

Senator KNOWLAND. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WILLIS CARTO, LIBERTY & PROPERTY, INC.

Mr. CARTO. My name is Willis Carto, executive director of Liberty & Property, Inc., a patriotic organization.

The question of revision of the U. N. Charter is one in which every American has a vital stake. This arises out of the peculiar nature of the charter itself; its history; its backers; its effect upon domestic law and, by far the most important, any plans to convert the U. N. into

a world superstate. Because of these reasons, the closest attention should be paid to any plans for revision.

It is certainly safe to say that no American worthy of the name wishes to hand our priceless and blood-bought sovereignty to a group of foreigners, even were we to have representation among those foreigners. We have fought wars to assure that our sovereignty would endure.

DANGER OF PLANS TO STRENGTHEN THE U. N.

I will not dwell on the crackpot proposals of various internationalist organizations which wish to revise the charter "by strengthening the U. N."—a convenient euphemism to use for weakening or actually destroying the sovereignty of the United States—except to mention that they include plans to invalidate the right of secession from the U. N. (World Federal Government Conference, Copenhagen, 1953; Second London Parliamentary Conference on World Government), plans to establish a world police force with the right to travel anywhere in the world regardless of international frontiers (Second London Conference), and even plans to reduce this proud nation to a number of provinces of a world state, governed by a foreign commissar and policed by foreign mercenaries (London meeting, World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government).

It goes without saying that such proposals, if considered seriously by this country, would mark the alltime low of American diplomacy and statecraft and would be grounds for impeachment of those responsible. In the words of Congressman Burdick in a speech delivered in the House on April 28, 1954:

If this is not treason, then I do not understand the provision of the Constitution defining it.

Far from seeking ways to strengthen the U. N. and therefore further weaken the United States, ample evidence indicates that the U. N. Charter, as it now stands, is inimical to the best interests of this country and contains, in the words of Senator Jenner in a Senate speech of February 23, 1954—

the seeds of power to deprive our States of a republican form of government, guaranteed by the Constitution. It has within it the pattern for making the States into satellite provinces, subject to a Congress which, under the United Nations Charter, will have to tell them what to do.

These seeds are well-hidden in the ubiquitous UNESCO, in the so-called and misnamed Genocide Convention, and the equally misnamed Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which some fanatics would have supersede our own Bill of Rights.

WITHDRAW OR CHANGE THE CHARTER

And, to again quote Congressman Burdick—

It ought to be obvious to any fair-minded person that it is the deliberate scheme of the United Nations to destroy the Constitution of the United States, and should need no further proof.

Hence, revision of the charter should be directed toward the elimination of many of its objectionable features. Either that or we should immediately withdraw.

We do not have the time to discuss a full statement of the revisions which should be made. However, I shall briefly refer to a few changes which are absolutely necessary, in my opinion.

REPEAL OF ARTICLES 55 AND 56 DISCUSSED

(1) Articles 55 and 56 should be repealed. Article 55 enumerates things which the members of the U. N. "shall promote." Among these are "full employment and conditions of economic and social progress." Article 56 states that "All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action * * * for the achievement of purposes set forth in article 55."

Now, any reader of Frederick Hayek, Herbert Spencer or even the converted Max Eastman knows that there is only one way to have full employment—barring war—and that is to sovietize the economy; in other words, to draft labor, control production and prices, and otherwise to turn the United States of America into another slave state.

The House hearings which analyzed Henry Wallace's grandiose scheme for 60 million jobs a few years ago came to this identical conclusion. At least, we would have a fitting memorial to the two chief architects of the U. N., Hiss and Harry White. But freedom would be dead.

Now, the reason why these two articles are so tremendously dangerous to the United States is that the Attorney General has said that action of the United States is obligatory under these articles. Certainly, this is a situation to give all decent Americans pause for thought.

OTHER CHANGES SUGGESTED

(2) Another most important phase of our true situation under the U. N. Charter—and I purposely use the word "under" because the charter will remain the law of the land and will supersede the Constitution until the enactment of the Bricker amendment—is the constitutional status of our Armed Forces and the power of the Congress to declare war. Many authorities claim that articles 43 to 51, inclusive, of the charter, give the U. N. the power to order us into war at any time without the consent of Congress. Since the charter gives the U. N. the right to order us into war, does it also have the authority to order us to not go to war?

(3) It has been reported and, to my knowledge never denied, that the permanent military head of the United Nations is and always will be a Red Russian. This amazing fact is the result of a secret agreement made by the distinguished Secretary General of the 1945 San Francisco Conference, Alger Hiss, and Molotov. Is this the real reason why we suffered our first military defeat in the shameful Korean fiasco? Can it be that this Russian was in possession of all the military plans of the U. N. forces and reported them to the Red Chinese?

(4) All specialized agencies of the U. N. which interfere in domestic affairs, or which engage in propaganda, should be abolished.

(5) The right of extraterritoriality and immunity from American law of all U. N. employees must be abolished. Communist spies now working for the U. N. must be deported from American soil.

These things are a basic minimum of action if we are to enjoy the American island of freedom in a vast sea of tyranny awhile yet longer.

Gentlemen of the subcommittee, Americans can do no less. We are forced to choose between feeding a Frankenstein which soon may devour us, and taking immediate steps to save ourselves.

Senator KNOWLAND. Thank you.

The next witness, please.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Robert Moon.

Next is Mr. Riordan.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. MOON, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON LEGISLATION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA-NEVADA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Mr. MOON. My name is Robert Moon. I am minister of the Methodist Church in San Leandro, and speak for the Northern California and Nevada Council of Churches.

This council represents 25 denominations, some 2,000 churches and some 400,000 members.

There are 5 or 6 things we would like to say about this matter this afternoon. The first is that we want to reaffirm our support of the United Nations organization. We believe that it is not possible for us to have world peace without international cooperation and the privilege of participating in an organization such as the U. N., which gives us the opportunity to do some of the things in company with other nations that can increase understanding between the nations.

VETO ON MEMBERSHIP

Secondly, we would like to suggest that the Charter of the United Nations be amended so as to make it easier for us to receive additional nations in. We believe, for instance, that the veto power over the admission of new nations ought to be removed. We ought to aim at universality of membership. Our goal ought to be to have every nation in the world represented in the U. N. without the privilege of withdrawal, so that the U. N. would represent all of the nations of the world.

U. N. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Thirdly, we are concerned that the United States increase its participation in some of the specialized agencies and the technical assistance programs of the U. N. The attempt to aid other nations by bilateral means is psychologically unsound, both for the giver and for the receiver.

If working through the U. N., through its specialized agencies and its technical assistance program, we will be able to do the things that will help other nations, not on the basis of political expediency, we will be administering our help to them on the basis of need, which is a much sounder way for an organization such as the U. N. to minister to the needs of peoples around the world.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fourthly, we have been concerned about the development of some of the regional organizations, including those started by the United States, and those by the Afro-Asian groups soon to be meeting in